

A NEWSPAPER THAT "CAME BACK"

THERE'S no denying it—THE TIMES had fallen on evil days. The paper, venerable with age and dignified by the traditions of decades, had gone sliding down the financial hill almost to the bottom. And then came a change. New life, new blood, new ideas, new supporters, new equipment, new interest, new management—and today THE TIMES has "come back" to a position as vigorous and promising as any newspaper in Southeastern Missouri.

THE FARMINGTON TIMES

Is growing every day. It gives the news—all of it that is fit to print and while it is news. Its patronage is growing by leaps and bounds. Its circulation is increasing daily at a rate probably never equalled by any St. Francois Co. newspaper in history. Its job department is handling a large volume of business and winning new friends every day.

In short, THE TIMES is reaping the just reward of progressiveness and hustle.

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FARMINGTON TIMES PRT'G CO.

A. W. BRADSHAW, EDITOR AND MANAGER
Phone 59. Farmington, Missouri.

THE GREATEST LABOR UNREST IN MANY YEARS

Despite Higher Wages and Shorter Hours—Many Strikes Threatened—More Tranquil in Middle West

(Associated Press Dispatch.)

New York, April 30.—An analysis of labor conditions in this city and the metropolitan district shows May 1 will dawn with between 50,000 and 60,000 working men and women on strike or locked out, with other industrial disturbances threatened which may throw thousands more out of employment.

Strikes involving scores of thousands are in effect or threatened in other parts of the East, notably in Pittsburgh, where 14,000 Westinghouse employees are on strike. Settlement also is pending of the country-wide demands of 400,000 railroad employees.

Taken altogether, no May day in recent years will have witnessed so many concrete evidences of industrial unrest, in spite of the fact that many thousands of workers have been granted higher wages and shorter hours.

The right of labor to an increased share of the country's prosperity resulting from the war, joined with the higher cost of living, are declared by labor leaders generally to form the foundation of labor demands.

An encouraging development almost on the eve of "May Day" was the announcement that a tentative agreement had been reached by the representatives of the miners which probably would avert a strike of 175,000 miners in the anthracite coal fields.

30,000 Garment Workers Locked Out
Announcement was made tonight also that because of concessions granted by steamship companies and master stevedores, a general strike of workmen on the water front in this city was not probable.

Industrial disturbances here include one of the most serious in the city's history. The Cloak, Skirt and Suit Manufacturers' Association, members of which do an aggregate annual business estimated at \$376,000,000, anticipating a possible strike during the height of the summer's activities in garment-making, forestalled such action last week by declaring a lock-out affecting between 30,000 and 35,000 employees. Union leaders expressed the belief today that the trouble will last until September 1.

The next largest strike in this city numerically, involves about 10,000 painters and decorators, who demand increased pay. Other trades in which employees are idle include 2,500 jewelry workers and 1,500 custom tailors. There also are scores of other strikers in the metropolitan district and in New Jersey, involving smaller numbers, but aggregating thousands of employees. The demands are for higher wages and shorter hours.

Outlook Tranquil in Middle West
Chicago, Ill., April 30.—May Day in the Middle West will dawn to-morrow on a labor situation, which, according to advices from the leading industrial centers, is the most tranquil and promising in years.

Generally speaking, this condition is due largely to the prosperity of the country, the demand for labor and concessions and advances conceded in the course of the last year by employers.

Nowhere in Kansas, Kentucky, Nebraska, Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio or Michigan are there strikes of national importance. In most of the States disturbances of the labor market are few and of a distinctly minor nature.

Harvester Strike Expected to End
The strike in Chicago of several thousands of employees of the Deering and McCormick plants in the International Harvester Co. was unorganized; it came without the presentation of demands and the concessions of a

nine-hour day without reduction in pay is expected to bring the workers back to their tasks this week.

Demands of the railroad brotherhoods for an eight-hour day, refused by the railroads, does not figure in the May Day situation, as negotiations do not begin for a month, and it is expected that conferences on the subject will consume the summer.

Also while the scale of coal miners is under consideration in several of the States, there is no present threat of the mines being closed.

Among the building trades the situation is considered the most encouraging in years. There are no strikes of importance being waged at present or in prospect. Chicago is enjoying a building boom.

Cincinnati Reports Few Strikes

Unrest is more apparent in Ohio than in other Middle West States, although Cincinnati reported today that "there will be fewer strikes in Cincinnati to-morrow than on any day for years past."

Cincinnati labor leaders, however, predict an extension of the machinists' strike, which has been on for eight months, by 3,000 or 4,000 additional men. Employers, on the other hand, asserted that they expected to lose few, if any, more of their workers. Cincinnati garment workers are expected to begin a movement for an eight-hour day to-morrow, but there is no present talk of a strike. An agreement with electrical workers at Hamilton is looked for.

The greatest anxiety in the State has been felt over a possible general strike in the Mahoning Valley, between Youngstown and Pittsburg, where organized labor has been considering whether to strike in support of the machinists. Labor leaders were said to be meeting today to consider the sympathetic strike question. The demand is for an eight-hour day, and Ohio employers generally have declined to concede it.

At Cleveland and Columbus street car men are making demands for more pay, but the strike stage has not been reached. Cleveland electrical workers threaten a strike for higher wages to-morrow. Their demands have been refused.

Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Minnesota, Illinois, Michigan and Missouri all reported that there "wasn't any labor situation," except scarcity of workers, men and women, skilled and unskilled. Michigan reported sharp advance in compensation all along the line. In this State, as in others, readiness of employers to share their prosperity with their employees settled or averted small strikes. Detroit, Jackson, Saginaw, Lansing and other cities of Michigan reported that women in particular had benefited by sharp advances in compensation.

In Wisconsin manufacturers were reported somewhat apprehensive over demands for higher wages and the eight-hour day expected to be presented to-morrow. Organizers have been busy with unskilled labor, but no direct threats of important strikes have been made.

Louisville reported Kentucky tranquil, except for the coal mine wage negotiations, which are making little progress. Indianapolis said that the situation was the most favorable in years, although the street car strike at Fort Wayne has not yet been called off.

Oklahoma is included in the undisturbed States. The coal miners of this State, like those of Kansas and Missouri, are working under an agreement which does not expire until July 31. Nevertheless, negotiations for a new scale will be taken up May 8.

GERMANY WOULD GIVE UP NOTHING

Her Submarine War Has Been Profitless to Her and Has Hurt Her Enemies Very Little

The abandonment by Germany of submarine warfare against the commerce of belligerents and neutrals is purely a matter of national pride and prestige. It is not a military question at all, but rather one of internal German politics. If Germany gives up submarine warfare she will give up no advantage; for there is no advantage in it to give up.

These statements are inevitable deductions from statistical facts contained in the report—just received—of United States imports and exports by countries for the month of February, and for the first eight months, ending with February, of the present fiscal year.

We see from this statement that during that month, in which the submarine campaign was in full swing, the United States sent about three times the normal exports of two years ago to Great Britain and Italy, and five times the normal to France and Russia.

But the real revelation comes through the import statistics. In February last goods from Great Britain which were worth \$31,000,000, reached our shores; while the imports from France and Italy amounted to \$10,000,000 and \$5,000,000, respectively. As compared with the corresponding period in the peaceful year preceding the war, this shows a gain of about 25 per cent in English shipments to the United States, a 5 per cent gain in French shipments, and a gain of more than 50 per cent in shipments from Italy. Where are we to look for the effect of German submarines on international trade?

The figures for the eight months' period are, of course, more significant, for they reveal tendencies operating through a longer time. In the eight months ending February, 1914, during which the world was at peace, we took from Great Britain goods to the value of \$188,000,000. During the eight months ending February of the present year, our customs houses received British goods worth \$191,000,000. Britain's trade to us has not only recovered the war blight, but has passed the record of 1914, when the world was at peace.

France's shipments to us show the same recent strong recovery, though her loss was so great during the first year of the war that she has not overtaken it. For the eight months' period ending with February, 1914, France sent us goods worth \$103,000,000. The corresponding period for the next year included seven months of war, and our imports from France fell to \$54,000,000, a loss of almost 50 per cent. But for the corresponding period of the current year, ignoring submarines, they rose to \$63,200,000. This is a gain of 17 per cent over

1915. Industrial France is recovering from the 1914 paralysis by leaps and bounds and apparently has not discovered that submarines exist to delay her recovery.

Italy has been little affected. In February, 1914, the eight months' figures on the Italian reports were \$35,700,000. The first year of the war they fell to \$34,200,000. For this year they are \$34,300,000.

Who would guess that the current fiscal year, during the first eight months of which Great Britain sent us more goods than during the corresponding portion of the last year of peace, Italy fell only a few hundred thousand below peace figures, and France 17 per cent over the year before, had been a year during which Germany has bent all her energies to ridding the seas, by fair means and foul, of the commerce of her enemies? You would never suppose from the foreign trade statistics of the United States that a single foreign ship had been interfered with.

Never was there so much cry over so little wool as in the German contention over the submarine warfare. This mode of fighting is wholly ineffectual with respect to the only benefit it could possibly confer on Germany—the prevention of normal trade of Germany's enemies with neutral countries. So far as the trade with the chief neutral country with Germany's chief enemy is concerned, it is actually larger today, even on the import side, than it was during the last year of peace. All talk of the necessity of submarine warfare to the preservation of Germany's continued existence is arrant nonsense. There is not a single fact to support such an idea.

If Germany gives up submarine warfare, all she will sacrifice is the feelings of certain misguided officials, and the Government's prestige with a certain section of the German people. The submarine warfare thus far has not been a factor at all in the world of international trade. From the commercial viewpoint, it is mere nagging. It has accomplished nothing. There is no evidence at hand that it has even retarded the industrial and commercial recovery of England and France. When she has given it up, Germany will be exactly as strong as she was before, so far as all tangible advantage is concerned; and she will be immeasurably stronger on the side of what Bismarck called "the weight of the imperatorables." In the pitiless light of the foregoing facts of international trade, the reports that Germany will yield to the demands of this Government take on a new meaning. The real difficulty is not the value of submarine warfare; it is the matter of "saving the face" of the officials identified with the "frightfulness" campaign.—St. Louis Republic.

Back to 16 to 1

If the suggestions contained in the following article from the Cincinnati Enquirer should result from the European war, it would seem that the United States made a financial blunder when it repudiated the double standard:

"Though the increase has been almost insensible in its upward trend, the steady advance in the price of silver bullion is being observed by the watchful eyes of the real leaders of the financial world. In a year it has gone up 10 per cent, and there have been no recessions. The peering eyes are seeking the destination of these bars of white metal, and there exists behind them much anxiety. What is feared is that the allied nations of Europe, now practically bankrupt under the new weight of thirty billions of war debts, being shifted from the creditor to the debtor class, will repudiate silver, remonetize it as legal tender for debts and so scale their obligations as to avoid repudiation.

The nation to be watched by the American financiers is England, who is bearing the financial brunt of the great conflict. It has been well said by an authority that while the thought of her desertion of the single standard is unthinkable, the answer is that English standards of honor as a creditor nation may be quite different when her situation in that respect shall be materially changed. What she would lose on this side of the globe she would gain in Indian and Asiatic countries, where silver is the basis, despite the almost world-wide gold standard. As for our position when the expected mighty shift shall come, there is pessimism. It is predicted that we will once more occupy the place of the cloth between the shears and drink in the experience of selling our silver at a low price and purchasing it again at a tremendous advance in the shape of exchange from across the sea. It is interesting to obtain the view of one of the editors of a journal published in Wall Street, where these matters are receiving the closest attention. He says:

"Now here is the prediction: After the war is over the Allies will remonetize silver. They are the buyers now. This alone will create a new value to all the silver on earth, at least five thousand million dollars toward paying their debt. In addition, it will give a new purchasing power to the silver countries of Asia, Africa and South America. Ocean freights will be all in the power of the Allies and arranged for their convenience and profit. Trade destroyed by the war will be built up by giving foreign countries a new power to purchase.

"And where will Uncle Sam be? He will, as usual, come in at the tail

end of the procession and shape his finances at the dictation of Europe. He will humbly accept his advances on account of the war in silver at \$1 an ounce, which he is now selling to these sharp gentlemen at 60 cents."

Shortage of Binding Twine

Warden D. C. McClung of the Missouri State Penitentiary sends out the following to farmers and dealers in binding twine:

Owing to the difficulties in moving raw material out of Mexico, the farmers of the country are about to face a shortage of binder twine for this reason. The Missouri State Penitentiary having a limited quantity on hand will reserve orders for future shipment to the farmers and dealers within the State for the next fifteen days, as long as the supply lasts, at 9 1/2 c. f. o. B. Jefferson City, in small quantities, and 9c in quantities of 1,000 pounds and over.

Yours truly,
D. C. McCLUNG, Warden.

ADVERTISING—THE ONLY WAY

"Too many merchants are like the owner of a department store in a little Western city. He engaged a new manager and the new man started out to do a lot of advertising. The owner of the store said: 'Son, don't waste our money. Everybody in these parts knows me, and I don't suppose there is a person in this whole community that doesn't buy something in this store in the course of a year.'

This story was part of a speech by J. B. Powell, instructor in advertising in the University of Missouri at Columbia, before the Western Illinois Retail Lumbermen's Association, at Galesburg, Ill., on "Better Business and Better Advertising." Mr. Powell finished his story as follows:

"The new man got busy and in about a month, approached the owner of the store and said: 'Sir, I've had a couple of young men collecting figures that will interest you. Though you have been in business in this location for thirty-eight years, I have here the names and addresses of hundreds of people—many of them old-timers, too—who claim they never bought a dollar's worth of goods in this store. I have an extended list, as you can see, of persons who say they never heard of this store. There are two clerks working down stairs, who told me they didn't know the name of the man who owns the business. There are between five and six thousand people on the average, moving into this community every year, and we've got to reach them. Advertising is the only way we can do it.'"

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